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WITH
TWO SUPPLEMENTS, SIXPENCE.



THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES VISITING THE SALE OF THE IRISH INDUSTRIES ASSOCIATION AT THE MANSION HOUSE.

OUR NOTE BOOK.

BY L. F. AUSTIN.

The most discontented Irishman cannot pretend that full justice was not done to the shamrock in London on St. Patrick's Day. True, there was much disputing about the genuine article. A learned writer in the *Times* warned the educated classes that the real *trifolium* has no positive certificate. It is as much in question as the points that lie between the Eastern and the Western Churches. The Queen is said to have received some shamrock grown on the grave of St. Patrick, and that might be convincing if the saint had kindly left a precise indication of his place of burial for the guide-books, and bequeathed us his particular *trifolium* in his testamentary disposition. I heard a fierce young Irishman of my acquaintance admonishing a snub-nosed Saxon who sported a sprig of shamrock in his coat. "Clover," said the Irishman, "common clover! Ye might as well wear a cabbage!" But anything green was good enough for London that day. Bits of green ribbon fluttered on the cabmen's whips. A friend of mine, who adorns a doorstep in Piccadilly every morning, wore a brilliant new ribbon round her neck of soft black fur. "Acushla," I said to her, "Mayournen ashore! Heaven reflects Killarney!" She rose with offended dignity, and retired into the shop. For years I have been rebuffed almost daily by this lady, the silkiest black cat I know. Well, well; every man has his sorrows.

There is nothing bashful about common clover; you might call it bumptious without slander; but the shamrock must have astonished many a Cockney who saw it for the first time by its shrinking meekness. He must have thought that it accorded ill with the shillelagh, and with the tempestuous eloquence of the Irish character. He put it on his manly chest, and in a few minutes it lay there crushed and lifeless in a huddled little heap. "Can ye wonder?" exclaimed my fierce young Irishman when I pointed this out to him. "The brutal Saxon thinks that when we talk about the wearin' of the green, we mean something in our button-holes like his own fat, solid, blowsy rose! Faith, there isn't the beginning of poetry in the man. We don't wear the shamrock; we write it, sing it, weave romance around it. It is a shrine to us Irish, a religion, a delicate thing to be possessed in soul and imagination, not to be pawed as if it were a handful of parsley!" I suspect my friend of being a Symbolist, of the Celtic renaissance school. The Celtic eye sees so much in plant and flower that is obscure to the common vision. I remember Mr. George Meredith showing me a huge and glowing pansy in his garden, and saying, "Look at him! Isn't he like Henry VIII. in hell, surrounded by his wives?" Viewed with imaginative penetration, the shamrock ceases to be a contradiction to the Irish national character, and becomes the symbol of a spirit that has its voice in minstrelsy and folk-lore.

Poets are not of much account in these commercial times, but here is one of them who has made considerable noise by running off with Abdul Hamid's favourite daughter. The Sultan is said to be "deeply moved." To have his daughter stolen by a poet must be peculiarly distressing to a Sovereign who is accustomed to receive an equivalent in hard cash when he parts with anything. What can the hero of this Byronic episode send the bereaved father save a madrigal or a roundelay? I am not acquainted with Turkish poetry, but I would suggest that young Selim should adapt an old English ballad, and try the effect of it on Abdul Hamid's feelings—

There was a youth, and a well-beloved youth,
He was of the Muses born,
And he loved the Caliph's daughter dear,
Who lived by the Golden Horn.
So he gave a tip, and a very handsome tip,
To Zuleika's chaplain,
Who wore the bowstring's necklace tight
When the Bulbul's flight was known.
That chaplain in a sack lies sewn,
At the bottom of the Golden Horn,
But the minstrel boy and his dainty joy
Are as blithe as a bright spring morn.
As it's rather hard on a minor bard
For a Princess to provide,
Kind Caliph say, will you please to pay
The bills of the poet's bride?

A correspondent writes: "You will have noticed how the dull monotony of our civilian garb has been enlivened of late by numerous gentlemen in khaki. Many of them, no doubt, are waiting for orders to proceed to South Africa, and are meanwhile delighting the public eye with a costume which sets off to perfection the lines of a well-built figure. But do not suppose that every man in khaki has warlike intentions. The truth is that I have founded a Khaki Club, which I may call a modest branch of the Civil Service, for it is composed of gentlemen who toil for their country from ten to four. The object of this club is to spread among our fellow-citizens just ideas of elegance in dress. Hitherto the agitation against the frock-coat and the stove-pipe hat has failed for lack of a symbol. The popular mind is impressed by symbols, and happily this war has furnished us with

the visible, tangible expression of our object in the uniform which reminds every beholder of a great Imperial duty.

"Now, by adopting this dress the members of the Khaki Club liberate themselves from the senseless frock-coat and trouser, from the ugly headgear of civilisation. They restore that freedom and grace of limb which distinguished the eighteenth century. The leg, no longer hidden, resumes its natural dignity, which restores to us the art of walking. You will have observed that this art has been almost entirely lost, except to actors who are accustomed to wear the costumes of periods when the hateful trouser was unknown. Sir, every member of the Khaki Club prides himself on walking with true ease, as distinguished from conscious swagger. If he should possess that natural fall in the back which contributes so much to a manly deportment, it is perfectly displayed by the khaki jacket. And how much more becoming is the little cap set archly (not jauntily) on the side of the head than any covering that has been seen since the three-cornered hat went out with the wig? Sir, it is the cherished hope of the Khaki Club that, even when the war is over, the public will still crave for the familiar yellow dress, with its dash of military romance, and that the club will thus be the humble instrument of a great social reform. But, like all reformers, we have enemies. My tailor has been remarkably cool to me, and is pressing for his bill. He has even hinted that the club is prejudicial to his interests; and it is ominous that the chief of my department, who employs the same tailor, has called the club a farcical masquerade, and intimated that it is contrary to public policy for Government servants to countenance a project that no well-dressed man can tolerate. Here, Sir, is a grave problem. You perceive the subtle influence of tailors. Do they exist for society, or society for them?"

Most lawgivers can be criticised with freedom. The Ministers, the Houses of Parliament, the County Council—who speaks of them with bated breath and whispering humbleness? But which of us approaches his tailor with the magisterial airs he flourishes in the face of a mere administrator? What control have you or I over the changes of costume? Can we summon back the outer breast-pocket that vanished from the frock-coat a year or two ago? Who can measure the sweet influences of the Pleiades? Who can alter the shape of a hat? When I visit my hatter, he proffers me precisely the degree of curliness of brim that he deems fitting to my age and *chevelure*. Mad as a hatter, indeed! Who can have invented that foolish saying? You have only to look a hatter in the eye to see that he regards you as a possible lunatic, who can be kept within bounds only by a hat of his making. Otherwise, you will run about crazily and stick straws in your hair.

Much may be done by Princes. When Prince Florizel of Wales and Princess Perdita visit a model eating-house, and dine off soup, meat, and vegetables at fourpence-halfpenny apiece, the thoughtful citizen wonders whether this means a new era of plain living. Will Society follow Prince Florizel's example, and dine for fourpence-halfpenny? Will the humble democrats for whom the model eating-house is designed complain presently that a rush of gouty aristocrats is thrusting them from their stools? I have eaten cheap dinners in various quarters of the Metropolis, chiefly Soho. All went well except the fish, which made me think of Lady Macbeth's complaint: "All the perfumes of Arabia will not sweeten this little hand." The perfumes of Soho failed to give that fish the long-lost freshness of its native element. I noticed that the repast was vigorously consumed by a number of young journalists, who clustered together and had great argument. There is nothing like a flow of conversation for carrying off the slenderness of a meal. "Their mouths drop fatness," says the Psalmist of the wicked. The mouths of those young journalists dropped gems of wit and learning. I wondered afterwards whether they ever felt, about supper-time, a passionate emptiness, or whether that sensation merely proved that I was not one of the elect, but a slave of flesh-pots. Did Prince Florizel himself, an hour or so after that fourpenny-halfpenny banquet—?

A correspondent calls my attention to an advertisement offering a hundred-pound prize to anyone who guesses the date when "Peace will be signed." There will be no such signature. The war in South Africa will end with the unconditional submission of the Transvaal, and its definite incorporation in the British Empire. An Austrian correspondent writes to me from Vienna: "Though I am an Austrian, I cannot but regret the misplaced enthusiasm and Boerophile sympathies of my countrymen, who, having heard the words 'liberty and patriotism,' imagine that England is an oppressor, and the Boers the innocent heroic victims. I am proud of England, and of its Queen. God save her! My brother has been serving with the Cape colonials and is now a prisoner at Pretoria. I have one brother-in-law with Bayley's Horse and another with General Brabant. I hope they will do for England what I, unfortunately, am unable to do, so insignificant are those of us in ordinary life." My correspondent may rest assured that his spirit is most significant and welcome.

THE TRANSVAAL WAR REVIEWED.

BY A MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.

Notwithstanding the distinction laid down by the textbooks, it is often a difficult matter to say exactly where tactics end and strategy begins, and of this fact the recent trend of events in South Africa affords apt and interesting illustration. Almost imperceptibly we have been drawn from the contemplation of a quick succession of tactical movements to that of a strategical situation, and it would baffle an expert to say precisely at what moment the transition took place. Without wasting time in the investigation of such technical niceties, let us proceed forthwith to examine cursorily a position of affairs which, for the first time since the commencement of the war, seems to indicate an immediate combined movement on what may almost be termed a Continental scale.

The entry of Lord Roberts into Bloemfontein, followed as it was by the occupation of Boshof, produced instantaneous political, as well as military, results of the highest importance. Instead of greeting our troops with black and sullen looks, the residents of the Free State capital positively welcomed them, and by a series of those gentle but firm restrictions which no one knows better how to impose, Lord Roberts quickly made it clear to all the Free Staters in the neighbourhood that timely submission would preclude further punishment. Accordingly, in a very few days Bloemfontein opened its shops, burghers went back to their farms, and in various ways the effects of President Steyn's monumental and wicked folly were, as far as the capital and its vicinity were concerned, in a fair way towards being obliterated.

But the occupation of Bloemfontein had brought with it other than political advantages. On March 12 a party under Major Hunter-Weston had, by cutting the rail, prevented the enemy from removing a quantity of rolling stock, including a couple of dozen locomotives. The importance of such a "haul" it is almost impossible to overestimate. It must be remembered that the army which Lord Roberts has with him numbers between 40,000 and 50,000 men, and these require many supplies which can hardly be furnished locally without putting just that pressure upon the inhabitants which it is most desirable to avoid. The communication between Bloemfontein and the line running up the western border through Kimberley is troublesome and tedious. But communication with East London and Port Elizabeth would have been almost equally so had there been such a deficiency of rolling stock as President Steyn evidently intended to procure.

It might have been somewhat premature to discuss the use of the captured locomotives on the lines from Bloemfontein to the coast had things remained at Norval's Pont and Bethulie as they were a fortnight ago. But, simultaneously with Lord Roberts's superb exhibition of strategy in the Free State, there has been a steady advance in Cape Colony on the lines which, a few weeks back, seemed to have come to rather an abrupt termination at Arundel and Sterkstroom. The week before last, General Clements had pressed forward from Colesberg and occupied Norval's Pont on the south side of the Orange River. The railway bridge had been blown up by the Boers, who were then holding the north bank, but have since gradually faded away. Meanwhile Gatacre had advanced from Stormberg, occupied Burghersdorp, and pressed on towards Bethulie, where the road bridge was gallantly saved from demolition by two young officers who succeeded in holding the Boers in check until the arrival of reinforcements. On March 12 General Brabant, coming up with the Colonial Division, had seized the road bridge at Alwal's Nek.

On March 15 Clements crossed at Norval's Pont by a pontoon bridge, Gatacre at Bethulie by the road bridge, and simultaneously Pole-Carew, with the Guards Brigade, reconnoitred by train from Bloemfontein as far as Springfontein without opposition. By Sunday last Gatacre, with the whole of the Third Division, was established at Springfontein, and the whole of the surrounding country was being rapidly and effectually pacified. A certain amount of stiff-neckedness has been manifested to the eastward in the neighbourhood of Barkly East, but steps are being taken to deal with it, and probably by the time these lines are in print it will have disappeared.

Thus, within a month, the whole aspect of affairs has changed as regards both Cape Colony and the Western Border, and we now hold the southern portion of the Free State in the hollow of our hand. When the railway bridges at Norval's Pont and Bethulie are repaired or replaced, it will be easy to bring up to Bloemfontein anything that may be required in the way of men, material, or supplies, if necessary by rail all the way from Cape Town, as well as from Port Elizabeth and East London, by reason of the line which connects De Aar with Nieuwpoort. Meanwhile Lord Roberts has time to give both his men and transport a rest pending the final great advance on Pretoria.

In Natal, Dundonald has been reconnoitring with his Mounted Brigade in the direction of the Drakensberg, which is reported to be strongly held by the enemy at Van Reenen's, Tintwa, and De Beers Passes. From the fact that Sir Charles Warren, with the portion of his Division which recently sailed from Durban for East London, has returned to Ladysmith, and that the railway running to Harrismith through Van Reenen's Pass is being rapidly repaired, it is surmised that a brisk effort is about to be made in this direction. Unquestionably the Boers now crowding the Drakensberg Passes want something more to the point than mere "holding," and eventually, and indirectly, will probably get it.

Mafeking, at the time of writing, was still, so far as our knowledge went, holding out against investment, but it seemed certain that it would be relieved within a few hours. Methuen had advanced from Kimberley, and seized the crossing of the Vaal at Warrenton, a demonstration eminently calculated to facilitate Plumer's approach from the north. The detailed accounts of the siege which have appeared during the last week have accentuated the public anxiety to see the terrible privations of the gallant garrison finally ended.

THE SIEGE OF KIMBERLEY.

From Sketches by our Special Artist, Mr. Frederic Villiers.



"A FINE MORNING, BUT IT'S GOING TO SHELL": SCENE NEAR MR. RHODES'S SPLINTER-PROOF TRENCH AROUND THE PUBLIC GARDENS.

Pedestrians, and ladies and children from the adjacent houses, rushed to the shelters when the policemen's whistles gave notice of the approach of a shell.—EXTRACT FROM MR. VILLIERS'S LETTER.
Look-out Tower.



MR. CECIL RHODES WATCHING THE EFFECT OF "LONG CECIL" ON THE ENEMY'S TRENCHES.

The "Long Cecil" gun was made in three weeks at the De Beers works, and the tools to make it had first of all to be manufactured. The shells were also made at De Beers, the gun and ammunition being made by a Frenchman, M. Labram, who was, unfortunately, killed by the last 100 lb. shell fired into Kimberley.

T H E S I E G E O F K I M B E R L E Y .



GENERAL FRENCH'S MEETING WITH MR. CECIL RHODES AT THE SANATORIUM HOTEL, KIMBERLEY, ON THE EVENING OF THE RELIEF.

From a Sketch by our Special Artist, Mr. Frederic Villiers.

OUR ILLUSTRATIONS.

THE IRISH INDUSTRIES ASSOCIATION.

The sale of the Irish Industries Association changed its quarters this year. Instead of some well-known private house in the West End, the Mansion House on Friday week opened its hospitable doors to a large assembly of those who came to see or who came to buy. If some people found the City too far for an excursion, the City itself yielded a new constituency, and the crowd was all the greater because the assembly was honoured by the presence of the Prince and Princess of Wales. The general fashion for things Irish, especially on the eve of St. Patrick's Day, had a further fillip when the Prince of Wales declared, with a smile, that the Princess's and his own interest in the Irish workers, for whose benefit the sale was made, must be sufficiently evidenced by their appearance there. Shamrock was already to be seen, Lord Arthur Hill industriously distributing button-holes of it to favoured persons. Lady Londonderry and Lady Aberdeen—two Vicequeens of Ireland—welcomed the royalties to the exhibition, at which were present also the Duchess of Devonshire, the Duchess of St. Albans, Lady Bective, Lady Clanwilliam, Lady Downshire, Lady Tweedmouth, Lady Magheramorne, and Lady Morris. On the following day the exhibition was reopened by the Lady Mayoress in the presence of a great crowd and more shamrock than ever, so that the results of the sale were thought likely to reach a record total.

THE SIEGE OF KIMBERLEY.

The siege of Kimberley has already its historians. Report after report has reached this country, all accordant at least in the tribute paid to the courage of the besieged garrison and citizens under danger, and to their cheerful endurance under hardships. Some five hundred regular troops had for fighting auxiliaries many times that number of citizen soldiers; and if Colonel Kekewich and Mr. Cecil Rhodes did not always look at things with one eye, they must now acknowledge, taking their cool retrospect, that they managed to be wonderfully useful to each other. It is not always pleasant to divide your honours; but on this particular occasion the difficulties should be inconsiderable, seeing how abundant those honours are. One thing the public now hears with pleasure—that the pressure of famine was not so great as those at home sometimes feared it must be. Fifteen thousand pints of soup were distributed every day by Dr. Smart at the prison among some of the 46,000 besieged persons—a greater number than was ever supposed; and the good, thick soup, made from vegetables grown in Mr. Rhodes's delightful gardens at Kenilworth, together with the bread and mealies served out, made a meal which in times of peace was scarcely better for the 8000 coloured population imprisoned with the British in Kimberley for over a hundred days. There are many of the beleaguered men and women who admit to-day more than ever the truth of the saying that Kimberley is De Beers, and that De Beers is Mr. Rhodes.

The early days of the siege were naturally the most cheerful; for nobody thought that it would last for as many weeks as, in the event, it lasted months. One lady, who has made an interesting record, the Hon. Mrs. Rochfort Maguire, daughter of Viscount Peel, admits that at first she felt that to be besieged was a rather pleasant, because novel and exciting experience. The offer of the Boers that women and children might withdraw from the place was not made public by Colonel Kekewich, so far as the English women and children were concerned. So willy-nilly they stayed through the investment; shared the gloom that fell after Magerfontein; bore for weeks an ineffective bombardment;

pail twenty-five shillings for chickens and two shillings for an egg; saw, early in February, a 6-in. Creusot gun put into position by the Boers, and had to lament one of its early victims in Mr. Labram, after Mr. Rhodes and Colonel Kekewich the mainstay of the town's defences. Then, on Thursday, Feb. 15, from the conning-tower was telephoned around the town the news that General French and his squadrons were in sight, and that the hateful and harassing imprisonment of 124 days was at an end at last.

THE C.I.V. AT JACOBSDAL.

"The City of London Imperial Volunteers came under fire for the first time yesterday under Colonel Cholmondeley at

they would have done no injury to Jacobsdal, for the inhabitants and the German Ambulance party had taken exceptional care of both British and Boer wounded.

BLOEMFONTEIN.

Bloemfontein, the "fountain of flowers," must be a veritable oasis to our war-wearied soldiers. Bloemfontein is such a healthy and beautiful little capital, and occupies such a central position, that some people have spoken of it as the metropolis of a federated South Africa. The climate is so bracing that hundreds of people suffering from chest troubles go there in pursuit of health. That is why there are so many English to be found among the residents. The not very imposing railway-station (seen in our picture) is often crowded with departing and arriving visitors. Then the educational advantages of Bloemfontein are a great attraction, notably those provided by Grey College, a gift to the Free State of the great Englishman, Sir George Grey.

THE "OBBEDIENZA."

The "Obbedienza" is the yearly function at which members of the College of Cardinals tender their homage and renew their oaths of obedience to the Pope. In an apartment of the Vatican the Sovereign Pontiff sits in state, surrounded by the officials of his household and the officers of his court—the Monsignore and the Noble Guard—in their elaborately picturesque costumes. All these keep watch while Cardinal after Cardinal kneels to kiss the Fisherman's Ring on the frail hand of him whom they address as "Holy Father." Mr. H. J. Thaddeus, who has painted a large picture of the imposing scene, gives due accent to the splendid accessories, the jewelled mitre of the Pontiff, and the great red throne which forms so effective a background to the white silken draperies which he wears. "The White Pope" Leo XIII. is, not merely by reason of the robes that distinguish him from the General of the Jesuits, to whom his dark garb has given the nickname of "The Black Pope," but also by the colour of his own face and hair. His whiteness is, in fact, his characteristic, wonderful even in one who has reached the age of ninety. Mr. Thaddeus's picture, which does justice to these salient features of the Pope and of his surroundings, is now on view in the Haymarket, and the idea has been mooted that it may be purchased for presentation to the new cathedral Cardinal Vaughan is building at Westminster.



"L'OBEDIENZA": HIS HOLINESS POPE LEO XIII. RECEIVING THE OATH OF OBEDIENCE FROM THE CARDINALS.

Portion of the Picture by H. J. Thaddeus, R.H.A., now on Exhibition at 53, Haymarket.

Jacobsdal, and behaved most gallantly." Such was the message which Lord Roberts sent to the Lord Mayor, announcing that London's Volunteers had behaved under their baptism of fire as everyone expected they would. Not only did the C.I.V.'s take an important share in the fighting—they had the privilege of being the first of the Britishers to enter the town. Although the capture of Jacobsdal was merely an incident in Lord Roberts's triumphal march to Bloemfontein, the Boers in that town could not believe that any great movement was in progress; they were incredulous when the London Volunteers told them that Kimberley had been relieved, and that the whole British army was marching on the Free State capital. They were surprised, too, at the order that prevailed, for they had been told that the British always looted the places they captured. So far from that being the case, a sentry was placed at the entrance of every store, to secure its protection. Even if the British soldiers had not been the disciplined heroes they are,

(157, New Bond Street) there is now to be seen a collection of his paintings—for the most part studies for larger pictures—in which the strength and weakness of Munkacsy's work can be easily appreciated. His technique is always broad, vigorous, and fairly accurate, but his figures in movement or under strong passion are more satisfactory than those at rest. In such a picture as "The Incurable" this inequality is wonderfully brought out. The scene is a wine-shop much frequented by music-loving mechanics, who spend their hours of leisure in fiddling, cello-playing, and the like. One of their number, however, apparently likes to do nothing, and sits beside his little table and his empty glass paying no heed to the noise around him, and possibly thinking out some plot against the Government or his employer. There are upwards of twenty of Munkacsy's works here collected, but they do not suggest much more than the efforts, more or less successful, of a self-willed, capricious man who had not the power to carry out with his hand what he devised in his head.

PERSONAL.

Sir William Lockhart, who gained so many things that men rate dearest, did not get that which he most desired—



Photo. Bassano.
THE LATE SIR WILLIAM LOCKHART.

death upon the battlefield. Had he been fighting against the Boers he might have had his will, as he once nearly got it when, during the course of a military holiday in Acheen, he fought with the Dutch stormers at Lambada. A member of the family famous for its connection with Sir Walter Scott, and one of three brothers who all had a touch of the literary talent of their uncle, the editor of the *Quarterly*, Sir William began

his career in the Indian Army at the age of fourteen. The Mutiny accelerated his promotion, and he had his mention in despatches for his conduct at the capture of Magdala. Twenty-one years ago the future victor of Dargai had his first experiences in holding the Afridis in check. From the Chitral highlands to the Burmese rice-swamps we follow Sir William, and find him shortly afterwards appointed to the command in the Punjab. The success of the Tirah Campaign brought him his G.C.B., and also his Command-in-Chief in India in succession to Sir George White, a post he was holding at the time of his premature death from fever at the age of fifty-nine.

Colonel William George Knox, C.B., Colonel on the Staff Commanding the Royal Artillery in Ladysmith, is

one of the released officers for whom the end of the siege has brought a host of congratulations. Born fifty-three years ago, and with a past record of excellent service in Abyssinian, in Ashanti, in Afghan, and in Zulu campaigns, he has throughout the siege of Ladysmith made his presence known alike to friend and foe. The success of his defences has been several times mentioned in despatches; and his sortie at Popworth's Hill remains in memory as one of the most brilliant episodes in a combat in which brilliant episodes were at no time wanting.



Photo. Werner, Dublin.
COLONEL W. G. KNOX.

It seems that General Sir Frederick Carrington is to be sent to Rhodesia at the head of a force of 5000 men. The object of his expedition is not so much to keep the natives in order as to prevent the incursions of armed bodies of Boers when they are routed out of the Northern Transvaal by Lord Roberts. It was to General Carrington, ably seconded by Colonels Plumer and Baden-Powell, that the suppression of the last Matabele rebellion was due. Sir Frederick is a tall, fierce, determined man, who has been known to thrash a trooper with his own hands when the drill-sergeant failed to manage him.

Though the Hon. Edward J. Phelps was American Minister in England for only four years, he made on a large body of friends, as well as on public opinion in general, a particularly favourable impression, and one that is revived by the news of his death, reported from New York. Descended from an old Connecticut family, he was born in Middleburg in 1822; studied at Yale Law School, and practised as a lawyer in his native town and in Burlington. His early posts were those of Lecturer on



Photo. Elliott and Fry
THE LATE HON. E. J. PHELPS.

Medical Jurisprudence in the University of Vermont, Professor of Law at Yale, and President of the American Bar Association. But it was not as a lawyer that he has his most enduring fame. Politics did not favour him directly; he was a Democrat, and he failed as a candidate for the Governorship of his own State. But when Mr. Cleveland came into power he named Mr. Phelps to

succeed Mr. Lowell in London—a difficult succession. "International prejudices are usually the result of international misunderstandings" was the text of his first speech in London in 1885, and it was the text on which he based his conduct of affairs throughout. One other phrase of his may be recalled to-day when Mr. Phelps is regretted by Englishmen as if he were one of themselves. It is this: "An American may go to England or an Englishman may come to America, but he is still at home."

It seems that some people are concerned about ex-President Steyn's relations to the Inner Temple, of which he is a member. The question arises whether Mr. Steyn, being a declared enemy of the Queen, will be able to practise his profession when he retires in no short time to the duties of civil life. But it is not a question that need concern us greatly in this country. Mr. Steyn is not likely to practise in England.

Père Didon, the eminent Dominican preacher, writer, and educationist, died suddenly at Toulouse from



Photo. Comus.
THE LATE PÈRE DIDON.

apoplexy at the age of sixty. Born at Touvet, and educated at Grenoble Seminary, he joined the Dominican Order when he was eighteen, attracted to it by those traditions of large and liberal sympathies already exemplified in the career of Lacordaire. After a course of studies in Rome he returned to Paris in 1848, a propitious moment for his pulpit pleas that the principles labelled democratic were born of the social action of Christianity. Of the "Christian democracy," of which much has been heard in later years, Père Didon must be regarded as one of the fathers. His activities other than as a preacher were considerable. He attended the physiological lectures of Claude Bernard, whom he visited on his death-bed; he wrote a "Life of Christ"; and he visited England only a year or two ago to master the educational systems of our public schools and universities, of which he was a convinced admirer.

General Sir Cornelius Clery has a claim to distinction other than that of being one of the most scientific officers in the British Army. He is said to be the best judge of a dinner in London. However, to be at once a *gourmet* and a man of action is by no means an unusual combination. It will be remembered that, according to Macaulay, the great Marshal Luxembourg when pitching a camp always sought to keep his lines of communication open to the English oyster-market. A French wit said that "English oysters and English armies were his favourite meals."

Sir Frederic Burton, formerly Director of the National Gallery, died on Friday last week at his residence, 43, Argyl Road, Kensington, at the age of eighty-four. Sir Frederic, who belonged to an Irish family, studied art in Dublin, and in the first year of Queen Victoria's reign was elected an Associate of the Royal Hibernian Academy. His subjects for pictures were chosen mostly from the life around him, such as "A Connaught Toilet" and "The Arran Fisherman's Drowned Child." The work by which his name will be most remembered is his portrait, in water-colours, of George Eliot, now hung in the National Portrait Gallery—close to the scene of his own twenty years of office as Director of the National Gallery from 1874 to 1894.

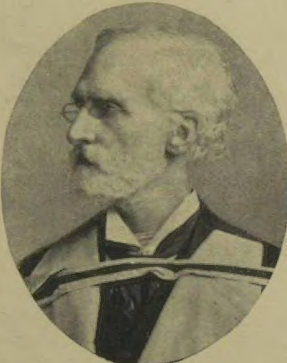


Photo. Lafayette.
THE LATE SIR F. W. BURTON.

Mr. Rochfort Maguire, who acted as Mr. Rhodes's right-hand man during the siege of Kimberley, is now back in London. Mr. Maguire, accompanied by his wife, who, as everybody knows, is a daughter of Lord Peel, the late Speaker of the House of Commons, rode constantly about the besieged town while the shells were falling. He has a good word to say for a diet of horseflesh: it was not so bad; while donkey, it seems, is quite excellent. Kimberley was not the first place where Mr. Maguire carried his life in his hand. It was he who penetrated to Lobengula's kraal, and procured the concession which constitutes the title-deeds of the Chartered Company of South Africa.

So far this year there have been no applicants for the dowry (the interest on £1000) which the Marquis of Bute offers annually to some girl belonging to the working classes of Cardiff. Candidates have to be nominated by members of the Corporation, and have to prove that they deserve the dowry by their good conduct. The institution of such a fund by Lord Bute is curiously in keeping with the idealistic character which Disraeli gives him in "Lothair." The Marchioness, by-the-by, is not a sister of the Duke of Norfolk, as is often supposed. She

is one of the Howards of Glossop, and therefore a cousin of the Norfolk family.

The death of the Right Hon. Sir Charles Hall deprived London of its Recorder, who had formerly served the Duchy

of Cornwall as its Attorney-General—"my Attorney-General," the Prince of Wales was accustomed to say. The son of a Vice-Chancellor, who in his turn was the son-in-law and heir of the great conveyancer Duval, he chose the Bar as his profession, took silk in 1881, and had a considerable practice at the Admiralty Bar, varied by frequent appearances before the Privy Council, to which he himself was subsequently sworn. Sir Charles's political experiences were more than ordinarily prosperous. He was returned in 1885 for the Chesterton Division of Cambridgeshire; and when, in 1892, he lost that seat, another, and a very safe one, was at once found for him in Holborn—a constituency he still represented at the time of his death. In 1889 he served as British Delegate to the International Maritime Conference at Washington; but his other services, effective as they were, did nothing to obscure those which link his name as an adviser with the Prince and the Princess of Wales.



Photo. Russell.
THE LATE SIR CHARLES HALL.

Another war portrait given to-day is that of Captain Sir James Percy Miller, Bart., commanding the 19th Company of the Lothian and Berwickshire Yeomanry. Sir James is the second Baronet of his line, and is a grandson, on his mother's side, of the late Mr. John Farley Leith, Q.C. His father was familiar as a member of Parliament, first for Leith and then for a Berwickshire Division, for a number of years. Sir James himself was formerly a Captain in the 14th Hussars. Seven years ago he married the Hon. Evelyn



Photo. Crooke, Edinburgh.
CAPTAIN SIR JAMES P. MILLER, BART.

Mary Curzon, daughter of the fourth Baron Scarsdale, and he is therefore a brother-in-law of the Viceroy of India.

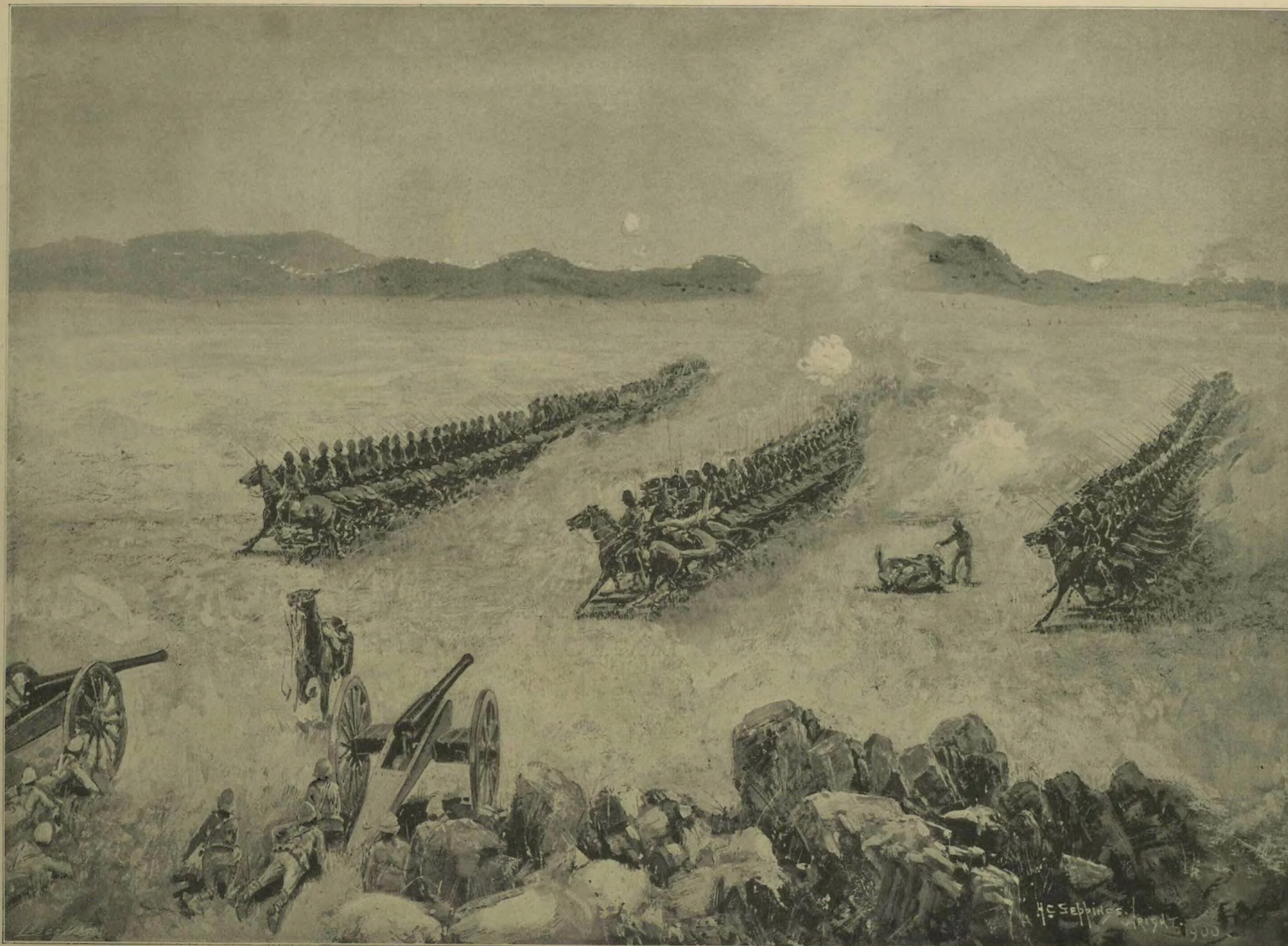
Round the genial and irrepressible personality of that droll Gaiety favourite, Miss Connie Ediss, impersonator of so many Cockney vulgarisms, Mr. Malyon-Hesford has written a highly amusing if riotously extravagant farce. The story of "Willie's Mrs.," as it is called, is frankly preposterous. Thanks to the exuberant vivacity, the broad, hearty humour, the piquant "vulgarity" of Miss Ediss herself, and the tolerably well-sustained mechanism of Mr. Malyon-Hesford's impossible plot, his piece of amiable foolery met last Tuesday afternoon at a Strand Theatre *matinée* with quite a friendly and flattering reception.

Mr. John Thomas Bedford, better known as Mr. Deputy Bedford, whose death is announced, had been a leading member of the Corporation of London for more than thirty years. To him, more than to any other man, is due the preservation of Epping Forest for the use of the public for all time. The fight was a tedious one, and its pitfalls and possibilities of reverses are difficult to estimate at full force now when perfect ease seems to be the portion of those to whom have fallen the pleasant fruits of a not lightly won victory. Mr. Deputy Bedford's life had been a long as well as a useful one, for he was born in 1812, and was in his eighty-ninth year when he died.



Photo. Elliott and Fry.
THE LATE DEPUTY J. T. BEDFORD,
"Robert," of Panch.

Zobeir Pasha, who has been honourably received by the Sirdar at Khartoum, had two sons in a native regiment organised by General Gordon in the Sudan. They disobeyed orders, and to prevent the spread of the mutiny Gordon shot them dead with his own hand.

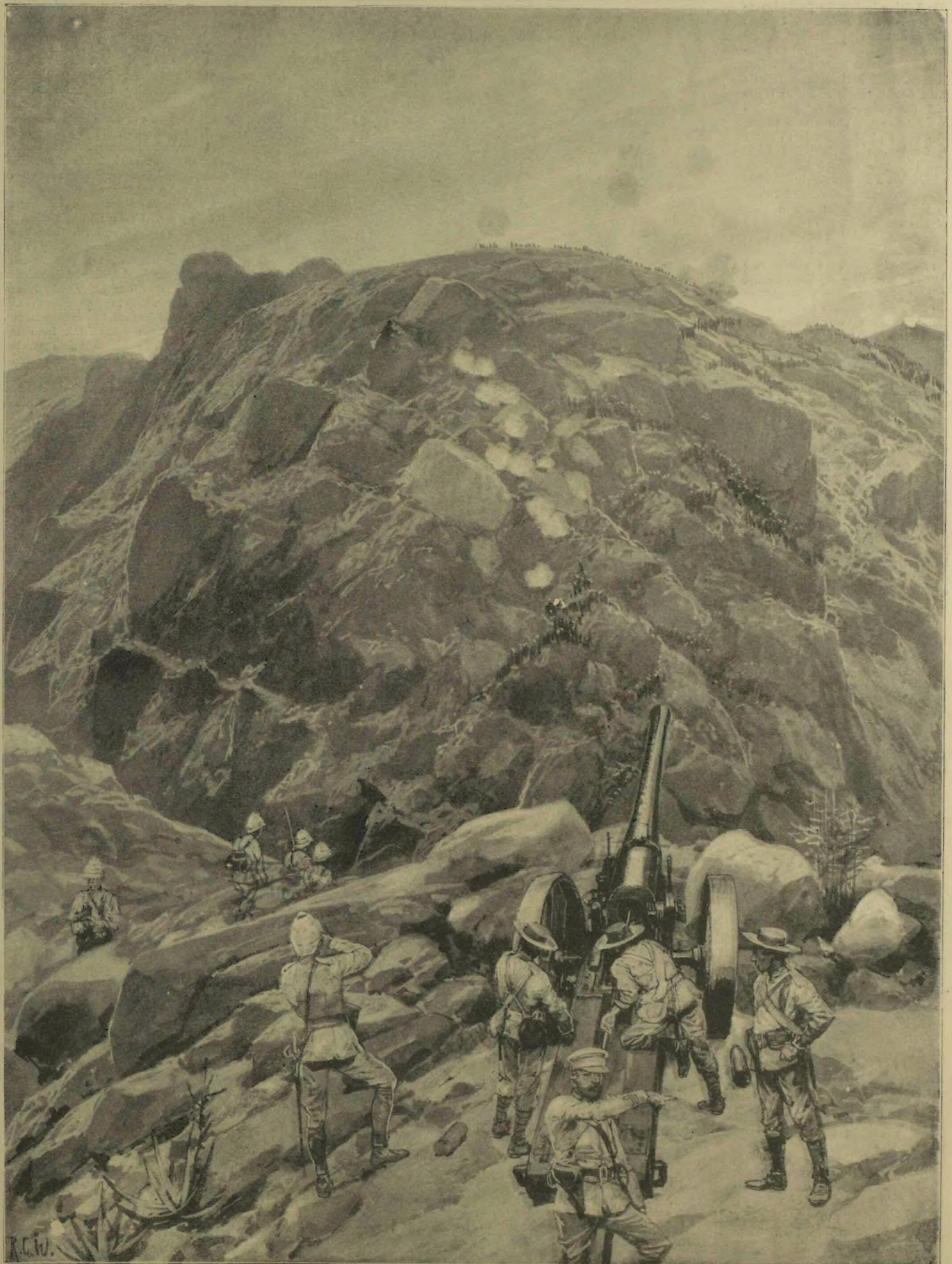


KLIP DRIFT ON THE MORNING OF THE RELIEF OF KIMBERLEY: GENERAL FRENCH SWEEPING ASIDE THE ENEMY.

FROM A SKETCH MADE ON HORSEBACK BY MR. W. KIRTON, OF RIMINGTON'S HORSE.

We came up from the drift with the General and his staff at 10 a.m. As soon as we appeared, the enemy started dropping shrapnel at us. The 9th and 12th Lancers were passing us at the walk behind them, squadron on squadron. Then arose the yell of the "Yut," then the distant ta-a-ra-ra of the "Charge," and away they went, sweeping round to our left, and full pelt along the flanks on the road to Kimberley. In that short hour's "mill" the Boers were swept aside and scattered.—NOTE BY MR. KIRTON.

WITH BULLER TO LADYSMITH.



A 4.7 IN. NAVAL GUN IN ACTION AGAINST GROBLER'S KLOOF.

FROM A SKETCH BY A NAVAL OFFICER.

The First Brigade advanced across the plain, covered by shell fire from two field batteries and the heavy guns.

WITH BULLER TO LADYSMITH.

Sketches (Facsimile) by our Special Artist, Mr. F. A. Stewart.

The fighting during the final advance to the relief of Ladysmith brought into prominence the cosmopolitan character of the fighting-ground in the matter of names. Besides Dutch Vaal Krantz, we had Hlangwane, with its Zulu reminiscences; and Fort Wylie had for companion in despatches the familiar name of Monte Cristo. The range of hills that is so called is nearly one thousand feet high, and it stands east of Green Hill, running in a north-westerly direction to the Tugela, and extending far away to the south-east. It was a spur of this range that was occupied by the Boers on Feb. 14, when Lord Dundonald advanced against it. For the moment Hlangwane was deserted by the Boers, who mustered to the defence of Monte Cristo. They were too late; for the South African Light Horse and the Colt Battery were already on the top. There was a sharp fight for about half an hour, when the Irish Fusiliers and a Field Battery came up, and drove the Boers away. That was practically the end of that day's fighting, the Irish Fusiliers, meeting with very little resistance as they advanced eastward, securing the two hills known as Moord Knaal, which form the southern side of the Gomba Valley. They were joined by General Lyttelton's Brigade and General Hildyard's, who made a detour through the Blaauwkrantz Valley, and, occupying the eastern extremity of Moord Knaal, obtained for us a front of about two miles from which to conduct the successful operations of the next few days. On Feb. 16



THE TAKING OF MONTE CRISTO ON FEBRUARY 18: THE KING'S ROYAL RIFLES ADVANCING THROUGH THE MEALIES.

the Cingolo, another hill of the Monte Cristo range, was taken. We had three Brigades employed, Colonel Norcott's doing excellent service in support of General Hildyard's and General Lyttelton's. The next day a higher point was captured, the ascent taking six hours, the Queen's and the West Yorkshire Regiment, who held it, fighting nearly every inch of the way. When the top was almost reached, the Natal Carbineers did a very smart piece of work by cutting off the retreat of some of the Boers to a crossing of the river. Green Hill was taken in excellent style, and the Boers owed the escape of their main army to the lucky accident that they were mistaken for Lord Dundonald's Brigade by some of our forces, who consequently forbore to fire. Then Colonel Norcott advanced to the Tugela, and occupied the south bank from the point where Monte Cristo touches the river to Colenso. The affair at Chieveley which we illustrate on this page is fully described by the artist in the note printed below the picture.

Sir Charles Hall, the late Recorder of London, was a remarkably skilful conjurer. Many years ago, when the Prince of Wales's family were children, Sir Charles Hall used to delight them at Marlborough House by wonderful displays of sleight-of-hand. There are many occasions in the law courts where the tediousness of litigation would be greatly relieved if the Judge would spend half an hour in producing rabbits from his wig.



THORNEYCROFT'S MOUNTED INFANTRY CAPTURING THE BOER FLAG AT GUN HILL, CHIEVELEY.

On February 30 we reconnoitred Colenso. The Dublin Fusiliers were supported by some of Thorneycroft's Mounted Infantry, and followed by an armoured train. I and another correspondent were riding down beside the train when we met half-a-dozen of Thorneycroft's men, one of them carrying a captured flag from the deserted Boer camp. Seeing which, all the soldiers on the train cheered lustily. We presume that this is the flag that was to be hoisted over Durban. We found Colenso deserted, but the opposite bank of the river was in the enemy's possession, and the Irishmen were exchanging a few shots with them.—NOTE BY MR. STEWART.

WITH BULLER TO LADYSMITH. SCENES ON THE TUGELA.

Photographs supplied by Mr. A. Michelson.



COMPANY OF LANCASHIRE FUSILIERS RETURNING FROM OUTPOST DUTY AT ESTCOURT.



DIVISIONAL AMBULANCE CROSSING A DONGA.



LANCASHIRE FUSILIERS CROSSING A DONGA.



ARTILLERY AMBULANCE, AND INFANTRY CROSSING A DONGA.

WITH BULLER TO LADYSMITH: SCENES ON THE TUGELA.

Photographs supplied by Mr. A. Michelson.



ARRIVAL IN CAMP: OFFICERS' MESS, LANCASHIRE FUSILIERS.



MULES OBJECTING TO CROSS A SPRUIT WITH AMMUNITION-WAGONS.



BRIDGE OF OX-WAGONS FORMED BY A COLONIAL FOR THE PASSAGE OF INFANTRY OVER A SWIFT-FLOWING SPRUIT.



PASSAGE OF INFANTRY OVER BRIDGE OF WAGONS.

THE SIEGE OF KIMBERLEY.

Photographs by F. H. Hancox, Kimberley.



MEDICAL WARD OF THE CARNARVON HOSPITAL, KIMBERLEY: THE WOUNDED IN THE VARIOUS SORTIES DURING THE SIEGE.



OUT-OF-WORK NATIVES EMPLOYED BY MR. RHODES TO DIG TRENCHES.

Mr. Rhodes has engaged all the unemployed natives to dig fourteen trenches, each one mile long, at the De Beers Village, Kimberley. He is going to plant vines on a trellis-covered way, big enough for a horse and cart to go through, in the centre, and in the other rows three rows of orange trees, two rows of pepper trees and a row of blue gum trees. This enabled the Kaffirs to earn a living during the siege of Kimberley.



Photo H. 1001

"LONG CECIL" MANUFACTURED AT KIMBERLEY IN THE DE BEERS WORKSHOPS.



Photo, J. 1001, 1002

A 6-IN. NAVAL GUN, SHOWING HOW THE UPPER PART OF THE NAVAL MOUNTING WAS FITTED TO AN
UNTEMPORISED TRAVELLING CARRIAGE.



Photo, Clifford Houseman, Halifax, N.S.

CANADIAN MOUNTED RIFLES ON THE WAY TO EMBARK ON THE "MILWAUKEE" AT HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA.



WHERE A BOER SHELL ENTERED A HOUSE AT KIMBERLEY.



1. Grey College.

2. The Railway Station.

3. The Fort.

4. English Cathedral and Bishop's Lodge.

5. Dames Institute.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS IN BLOEMFONTEIN.

From Photographs published by W. A. Wright, Bloemfontein.



H.O.S. 1900

T H E F O R T U N E O F W A R.

*Photo, Bellingham.*

CAPTAIN R. W. WALBY
(2nd Bedfordshire Regiment, Killed at Paardeberg).

*Photo, Heath, Plymouth.*

LIEUTENANT H. D. SELOUS
(2nd Bedfordshire Regiment, Killed at Paardeberg).

*Photo, Heath, Plymouth.*

SECOND LIEUTENANT CRAIGIE HALKETT
(1st Highland Light Infantry, Killed on the Modder River).

*Photo, Vandy.*

LIEUTENANT F. A. STEAD
(2nd Royal Welsh Fusiliers, Killed in the Relief of Ladysmith).

*Photo, Heath, Plymouth.*

CAPTAIN DAVID LOMAX
(1st Welsh Regiment, Killed at Driefontein).

*Photo, Lafayette.*

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL C. CONINGHAM
(2nd Worcestershire Regiment, Killed near Rensburg).

*Photo, Esset College.*

LIEUTENANT H. M. A. HAKEY
(2nd Royal Warwickshire Regiment, Killed at Paardeberg).

*Photo, London Ster.*

LIEUTENANT CYRIL ARKWRIGHT
(5th Lancers, Died at Ladysmith from Enteric Fever).



SECOND LIEUTENANT N. J. PARKER
(2nd Royal Lancaster Regiment, Killed near Pieters).

*Photo, Fitcham, West Doreham.*

SERGEANT T. E. LIVOCK
(Killed at Spion Kop).

*Photo, Harrison, Falmouth.*

TROOPER CRICHTON FAWCUS
(Thorncroft's Mounted Infantry, Killed at Spion Kop).

*Photo, Jacobs.*

LIEUTENANT F. C. D. DAVIDSON
(2nd Royal Lancaster Regiment, Killed near Pieters).

*Photo, McGregor, Kilmarnock.*

CAPTAIN H. S. SYKES
(2nd Royal Scots Fusiliers, Killed during the Advance to Ladysmith).



LIEUTENANT-COLONEL COMMANDANT F. H. HOSKIER
(3rd Middlesex Volunteer Artillery, Killed near Stormberg).

*Photo, Leckham, Southern.*

LIEUTENANT B. H. HASTIE
(2nd Royal West Surrey Regiment, Killed during the Advance to Ladysmith).



LIEUTENANT D. J. KESWICK
(12th Royal Lancers, Killed at Oshfontein).

LADIES' PAGE.

Romance has not died out of this age of electricity and penny papers. For love, the favourite daughter of the Sultan of Turkey, Princess Nadesha, has eloped with a young poet. For love, the widowed Crown Princess Stéphanie of Austria is giving up her Court position; just as the son of our royal visitors of this season, the King and Queen of Sweden (who have taken a villa at Roehampton

The greater number of the ladies presented at the recent Drawing-Rooms were the brides of the past few months. Young débutantes were unusually absent from the Courts that open the season. These early functions are held in the inclement weather of early spring chiefly in order to bring out the girls who are to share in the gaieties of the coming season for the first time. But this year, so many of the eligible young men are in South Africa that wise mothers are as far as possible keeping their girls back for another and happier season. The Queen's personal presence at a Court always increases the number of presentations. It is rather odd that it should do so, since the fair maidens have little hope of kissing her own royal hand. For many years past her Majesty has not felt strong enough to remain to receive the stream of general company, and after seeing those who have the entrée, and perhaps a very few of the rest, she has retired from the Throne-Room. Still, the bare possibility of making the eventful presentation bow to the great historic personality of Queen Victoria brings many girls to Court; and if the Queen does manage, as she hopes, to hold the first May Drawing-Room in person, it will increase the attendance. The Irish are hoping for a Drawing-Room held by the Queen in person in Dublin, but it is hardly probable.

Mr. Cronwright Schreiner, who has been having so rough a reception in the big cities where he has endeavoured to make speeches in favour of Boer independence, is the husband of the novelist Olive Schreiner. He assumed her name on their marriage, a compliment not infrequently paid to a heiress, but unique as rendered to a wife's talent.

Mrs. Wynford Phillips had an encouraging report of the Women's Institute to present to the second annual meeting, held under the presidency of her husband's father, the Rev. Canon Sir J. E. Phillips, last week. The object of the Institute (which is located at 15, Grosvenor Crescent) is to form a meeting-place, and also a centre of information, for those interested in women's work. The questions propounded to the Information Bureau during the year were various and amusing. One anxious lady wanted to know if a woman is legally bound to support her husband? Another wished to be posted on the textbooks in medicine used at Oxford and Cambridge a hundred years ago. Queries as to the best books for mothers on the management of children, on the work of women's "settlements," on the qualifications needed for a factory inspector, on the duration of copyright, seem in place; but rather far from the mark were demands for the addresses of shelters for men out of work, for places where phonographs to teach foreign languages can be obtained, and for particulars of any scheme adopted for the relief of distress in the West Indies. A library, literary conferences, lectures on women's occupations, and so on, are among the useful works of the Institute, which were commended by the Dowager Lady Westbury, Mrs. Bamford Slack, Miss Maitland, the head of Somerville Hall, Dr. Richard Garnett, and other speakers.

The King of Norway and Sweden has appointed Messrs. John Brinsmead and Sons pianoforte-makers to his Royal Court, and has selected one of this firm's concert grands, which has been placed by royal command in the Grand Opera House, Stockholm, and which he has commanded shall be used at all the State concerts.

The new Junior Naval and Military Club in Piccadilly has been decorated and furnished throughout by Messrs. Waring's in their well-known excellent taste. The liberal employment of white gives to the various apartments and corridors a very bright and cheerful appearance. Colour is used with reticence, but always with artistic effect. The principal rooms are the dining-room, treated in white and a light military red; the smoking-room; the drawing-room, in white and a soft, subdued note of blue; a very dainty ladies' dining-room, in white and rose, admirably suited for showing off the toilettes; together with the usual billiard, card, and other rooms. There are twenty bed-rooms, the decoration and furnishing of which are characterised by a comfort and refinement very superior to those of the older club-houses.

Let us turn to the ever-important dress topic by aid of a glance at those illustrations of tailor-gowns. The one with a loosely hanging braided bolero topped by a yoke of lace, beneath which passes a scarf with fringed ends, is original, and the style would suit a slender girl. The pleated bodice under the scarf would be too generous for a matron, perhaps, but for a suitable figure it harmonises with the folded skirt, drawn up over a braided underskirt. The hat is of cloth braided to match. The second gown shown is in light cloth banded with a darker cloth and piped with white; the shirt and cravat are of lace, and the toque of beaded gauze.

Everything is "going up" in price. In many cases we are told it is because of the war. Such is the excuse given for the rise in the price of candles; no wonder the old lady to whom this was told by the village shopkeeper cried, "Dear heart! do they fight by candle-light?" But though wood and coals and woollen woven goods and saddles and bedsteads and all manner of disconnected necessities are increased in price on this account, that is not the case with our boots and shoes, which are to be advanced in price about forty per cent. No; this, we are frankly told, is due to our own absurd demand for very light thin kid in the manufacture, for smartness' sake. It has led to the destruction of immature animals to such an extent that the supply of mature skins has run short. Meantime, anybody who has a chance of purchasing at old rates should lay in a small stock of footgear; it gains rather than loses by storing. Perhaps because it is scarce, the soft kid is making its appearance in new ways in the smart woman's wardrobe. It forms a very fashionable waistcoat and revers-trimming; and in the most supple quality and the most delicate dyes, it is the supremely fashionable foundation for toques, folding in graceful curves that bear lines of stitching or touches of embroidery, and mingling effectively with chiffon and gauze, muslin flowers, and lace aigrettes.

Pastel shades are being dyed in lace! For the present it is chiefly the pale tan and suede tones that are being thus produced, not so very unlike the natural écu tint of some old laces. Ochre is the expressive name given to a deeper tint. These coloured laces are applied to canvas, voile, taffetas, or alpaca dyed in a similar shade. Many of the laces are made wavy at the edges, so as to give curved lines when applied round or down a skirt instead of the stiffer straightness of ordinary lace insertion. This wavy make is called "lapped" lace. It is to be much used let in dresses transparent fashion; that is to say, with the material cut away under the lace to show a different coloured lining. As an illustration, let me describe a lovely new model gown. It is in putty-coloured voile over a blue-grey glacé lining. Down either side of the apron front is appliquéd a lapped insertion of putty-coloured lace, the voile cut away beneath so that the greyish-blue of the lining silk glimmers through. This lace insertion turns away well above the foot to each side, and passes all round the back of the skirt, which is cut to flow into a very full and quite lengthy train, and from the lower edge of the lace over the train falls a very deep silk fringe with a netted heading—fringe and heading together being 18 in. deep. At the back of the waist is one large box-pleat with three tiny knife-pleats on each side of it. The bodice has a deep swathed belt, well-boned, of the voile, and a square-edged bolero of the tinted lace over the silken blue-grey lining, trimmed round with fringe to match that on the skirt, but, of course, very narrow. The vest is folded muslin, with wired-lace transparent collar and small V at the throat of the tinted lace over the blue silk.

An ingenious variation of the "suspender" has been brought out by the proprietors of the well-known Kleinert's dress-protectors. Under the title of the "Hook-on Hose-Suspender" they provide a pad of thinnest rubber covered in silk to hook on to the lowest clasp of the corset. The suspenders are put on in a moment, and cannot slip off; and they help to hold the corset down, thus flattening and improving the figure below the waist, at the same time that they fulfil their initial intention towards the stockings. They seem practical and useful.

Messrs. Hewetson, of 200-215, Tottenham Court Road, announce a great clearance sale in view of intended



A TAILOR-MADE GOWN OF ORIGINAL DESIGN.

for the summer), resigned his royal standing a few years ago in order that he might marry the woman of his choice. Princess Stéphanie is not, of course, like Prince Oscar of Sweden, giving up a certain degree of chance of a crown for love. But on the other hand, her separation from the luxury and state of a Court is to be absolute: as the wife of a younger Count Lonyay she will not be permitted to appear in Court circles in such a place as her personal rank would make imperative if she were there at all, and hence she must resign great "functions" once for all. She has marked her acceptance of this position by giving away all her splendid embroidered trains and other insignia of the highest rank. Dress is nowhere so splendid or so graduated in splendour at the present time as in Austrian Court circles, and the Crown Princess Stéphanie has always exercised her obvious right to be one of the most magnificent of the numerous royal ladies of that circle. But now she is retaining of all her grandeur only the last Court gown that she had made. It was peculiarly splendid, as if in a sort of celebration of the end of such matters for her. It had a four-yard train of cloth-of-silver, laid in one immense box-pleat, and edged along the centre of that and also along both the sides of the train with broad strips of massive gold embroidery. On the skirt, which was of the same drap d'argent as the train, was a deep flounce of lace richly worked in silver bullion, and above that were placed up to the waist strips of the gold embroidery. The corsage was heavily worked in gold, and finished by clusters of pale pink La France roses, of which a trail fell from the left shoulder to the waist behind; and the ornaments worn were large turquoises set round with brilliants as deep collar *à la riviére* and tiara. And this is to be kept as a reminder of what she has given up for love! We must wish the experiment may be a success; but what courage a man needs to try to compensate for such gowns! Well, the Princess has known the bitterness and craving of the heart that may accompany splendour, and the hollowness of its brilliance under such conditions; and if she gets the happiness that she anticipates, who can say but that the exchange is worth while? But my objection to love matches is that the security is so intangible. If you marry judiciously for frocks and splendours, you may be tolerably certain that you will get what you have chosen; but alas! in how many pure love matches, whatever their early promise, do any of the assets of the partnership remain after the first few years?



A NEAT TAILOR-MADE COSTUME OF LIGHT CLOTH.

enlargement of their premises. The firm have a reputation as dealers in the antique styles of furniture built in those more artistic designs that preceded the heavy taste of the mid-Victorian period. Old black oak, indeed, which is quite a speciality of Hewetson's, is heavy enough, but has a charm all its own in its genuine English solidity and the earnest workmanship put into it in carving and construction. An immense gallery is given up to this class of furniture, but in other rooms will be found a collection of the lighter Sheraton, Chippendale, and other Georgian and Queen Anne styles, and Italian and French antique furniture, as well as the ordinary modern appointments of a household, all generously marked down for the sale, the first at this house in seventy years. FILOMENA.



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Photo. Instell.

THE 6TH COMPANY IMPERIAL YEOMANRY: LORD DUNRAVEN'S SHARPSHOOTERS, "GOING SOUTH."

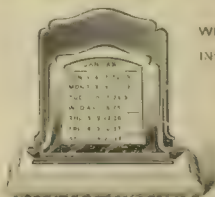
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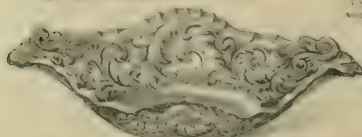
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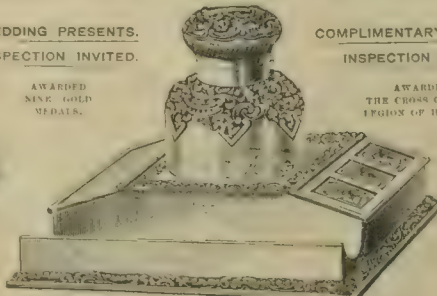


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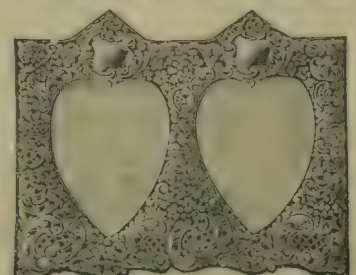
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One Hundred per cent!

BOVRIL



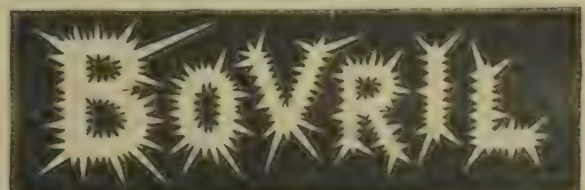
"Alas! my poor Brother"

The highest diploma and the greatest premium that can be awarded to any food preparation have been given to Bovril in a practical public endorsement which up to date this year has resulted in

DOUBLE THE SALES OF BOVRIL

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RENDERS THE TEETH PEARLY WHITE.

Is partly composed of Honey, and Extracts from Sweet Herbs and Plants.

Is PERFECTLY HARMLESS and DELICIOUS to the TASTE.

Of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the World, 2s. 6d. per Bottle.

THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER

Prevents the Hair from falling off.
Restores Grey or White Hair to its Original
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Being delicately perfumed, it leaves no unpleasant
odour.
Is not a dye, and therefore does not stain the skin
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UAM VAR

SCOTCH
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BEVERAGE, ALL OVER
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IF YOU APPRECIATE QUALITY, TRY THIS FINE OLD SPIRIT.

HIGHEST INTERNATIONAL AWARDS.

BUY NO OTHER

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Drink
IN CAMP
ON MOOR
OR LOCH

IS USED
IN THE
PALACE
AND THE
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THE
WHISKY

FOR THE
MESS TABLE
INSIST UPON
GETTING IT

IN CASES OF .
PHYSICAL
EXHAUSTION
*It is invaluable as
a Restorative.*



ADVANTAGES TO EXPORTERS.

BOTTLES (special shape), Pack in much less space than ordinary bottles and hold the same contents. The Special Uam Var bottles save about 20 per cent. freight by ship measurement, and are the strongest bottles on the market.

Why has the Old Uam Var Whisky been used in preference to others upon Military and other Expeditions? Because:—(1st) The Superior Quality of the Whisky. (2nd) The extra strong bottles save breakage. (3rd) Packed in strong



cases about 20 per cent. space is saved, and the packages are suitable for loading on camel, mule, or pony back. (4th) The best and safest standard in the smallest bulk. (5th) Handy for transport, camp, knapsack, or pocket.

WHAT A FRIEND SAYS:

"If faint and down-hearted or weary wi' toil,
If care roun' your heart like a serpent should coil,
Should enemies trouble, or friends fail to please,
Or the Fiend—Indigestion—abolish your ease;
You'll find not else these can your happiness mend,
When opposed by a bottle of Old Uam Var."



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MINERAL, AERATED
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ORDINARY WATER
It forms a pleasant and
Refreshing Beverage.

It Prevents or Checks
FERMENTS
IN THE
STOMACH



IT STIMULATES THE
DIGESTIVE
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UAM VAR
WHISKY
MAY BE DEPENDED UPON
FOR
MATURITY
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and Fine Quality



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WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated June 12, 1897) of Mr. Thomas Henry Ismay, of Dawpool, Thurston, Cheshire, founder and manager of the White Star Line, who died on Nov. 23, was proved in London on March 9 by Mrs. Margaret Ismay, the widow, Joseph Bruce Ismay, and James Hainsworth Ismay, the sons, and William Samuel Graves, the executor, the value of the estate being £1,297,881. The testator gives £100,000, upon trust, for each of his sons; £75,000, upon trust, for each of his daughters; the picture "Edward in the Lions' Den" by Brian Riviere, to the Liverpool Corporation; to his brother John and sister Sarah, £1000 each; to his sons-in-law and daughters-in-law, £1000 each; and legacies to relatives, persons in his employ, and servants. He also gives £20,000 to his wife, with the expression of his wish that she will give £1000 each to the Liverpool Seamen's Orphanage, the Liverpool Blue Coat Hospital, the Little Bazaar Hospital, the Bakenhead Children's Infirmary, the West Kirby Convalescent Home, and the Railway Benevolent Fund, £2000 to the Liverpool Training Ship "Arcturion"; £1000 each to the vicars of the parishes of St. Mary, Maryport and of Thurston, upon trust, for the poor; and £10,000 to the Liverpool Seamen's Pension Fund. The residue of his property he leaves, upon trust, for his wife for her life or widowhood, or in the event of her remarriage to pay her an annuity of £2000. Subject thereto a sum of £100,000 is to be divided between his daughters, as his wife, being his widow, shall appoint, and the ultimate residue for his sons, as his wife being his widow, shall appoint, and in default thereof in equal shares.

The will, with a codicil (both dated Jan. 25, 1898), of Mr. Charles Hill, J.P., of Clevedon Hall, Somerset, head of the shipping firm of Charles Hill and Sons, of the Bristol City Lane, who died on Oct. 6, was proved on



SHEETS FIRED INTO KIMBERLEY BY THE BOERS

Photo. Hancock, Kimberley

March 8 by Charles Gaythorne Hill, the son, and Sir Edward Stock Hill, M.P., the brother, two of the executors, the value of the estate being £258,514. The testator gives £500, his horses and carriages, and certain articles of household use, and during her widowhood an annuity of £600 and the income of £10,000, to his wife, Mrs. Elizabeth Matilda Hill; £100 to Robert John Hancock; specific gifts of plate, jewels, and pictures to his children; and legacies to servants. His residuary estate is to be held, upon trust, for all his children, and the issue of any deceased child, but the share of each of his daughters is not to exceed £15,000.

The will (dated July 8, 1892, with two codicils (dated Oct. 17, 1893, and March 14, 1894), of Mr. Alfred Henry

the Hon. Evelyn Henry Pierrepont, the sons, two of the executors, the value of the estate being £106,308. The testator gives £7000 to his son Charles William Sydney, in consideration of his assigning to his brother Evelyn Henry, within twelve months of the death of the survivor of the testator and his wife, all the interest he may succeed to in the château and estates of Coigny. He also gives £2000, his horses and carriages, and the use, for life, of one of his residences to his wife, Georgina Jane Elizabeth Fanny, Countess Manvers; £1000 each to his sister Lady Mary Egerton, his brother-in-law Charles W. Williams Wynn, his son Evelyn Henry, and his daughter Lady Mary Pierrepont; £250 each to his nephews Charles Augustus Egerton and Hugh Edward Egerton, and to the Rev. Henry Seymour and his son Henry Sydney Seymour;

Beddington, of 8, Cornwall Terrace, Regent's Park, a partner in the Monkwell Street Warehouse Company, who died on Jan. 23, has been proved by his son Herbert Melville Beddington, his brother-in-law David Lindo Alexander, and his nephew David Lionel Beddington, three of the executors, power being reserved to his son Claude Beddington to prove later, the value of the real and personal estate amounting to £231,500. The testator bequeaths to his wife his household furniture and effects, horses and carriages, and a legacy of £4500 and the income during widowhood of various freehold and leasehold properties, and of £60,000. Subject thereto, and after certain provisions in favour of his daughters, he gives the residue of his estate equally between his two sons, Herbert Melville Beddington and Claude Beddington.

The will (dated April 8, 1891, with three codicils (dated May 4 and July 25, 1892, and Nov. 13, 1896), of Sydney William Herbert, Third Earl Manvers, of Thoresby Park, Nottingham, and 6, Tilney Street, Park Lane, who died on Jan. 26, was proved on March 10 by Charles William Sydney, Fourth Earl Manvers, and

THE MAZAWATTEE

TEA PARTY

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TIMES ROUND THE EARTH



750,000

MILES LONG.

A CUP OF DELICIOUS MAZAWATTEE TEA FOR THIRTEEN HUNDRED MILLION GUESTS.

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THE AEOLIAN

THE DISTINGUISHING characteristics of the Aeolian are so radically different from those of any other instrument that it may be said that in its invention and perfection there has been evolved a new type of musical instruments. In appearance the Aeolian closely resembles the upright piano. It has a keyboard which can be used in the same manner as that of an organ. This part of the instrument is separate from and entirely independent of the Aeolian. It can be used either by itself or to accompany the Aeolian proper. The different effects of tone and tempo are controlled by various stops similar to those used in church and parlor organs. At the same time the music of the Aeolian to other instruments ceases, and the features we shall now describe are exclusively its own.

SIMPLICITY OF OPERATION

Most conspicuous of these, because most important in making the Aeolian universally popular, is its simplicity of operation. It requires no course of special study and practice, as do all other musical instruments. The skill necessary to play it may be acquired by any one in a few days at most. The Aeolian will play any piece of music, from the simplest ballad to the most difficult classical composition. After the initial knowledge of the instrument has been obtained, the performer may play any selection his mood may dictate, without the arduous practice required by the piano and organ.

ORCHESTRAL PROPERTIES

The music for the Aeolian is not confined to the simple piano and organ score, but is taken from the full orchestral arrangement. Selections such as overtures and symphonies are played by the Aeolian in a manner approached by no other instrument. It would be difficult to overestimate the importance of this feature of the Aeolian. It has attracted the attention and received the commendation of musicians and critics everywhere, and has given the instrument an artistic value of the highest order.

NOT AUTOMATIC

The Aeolian is not an automatic instrument. It does not play itself. The performer on the Aeolian imparts to the playing of the music all the changes of tone and tempo. He retards or accelerates at will. He changes instantly from the most rapid presto to the slowest adagio, from the most delicate pianissimo to the grandest forte. The instrument is responsive to his every mood, and he controls its playing with the same precision and rapidity as the conductor does that of a well-drilled orchestra.

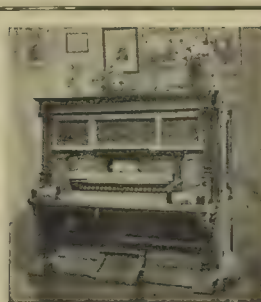
The foregoing short analysis largely suggests the wonderful nature of the Aeolian and the remarkable advantages it affords. It is necessary to hear it to fully appreciate it.

Aeolians cost from £24 to £200.
Catalogue No. 24 mailed upon request

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20 MONTHLY PAYMENTS OF £1. 5s.
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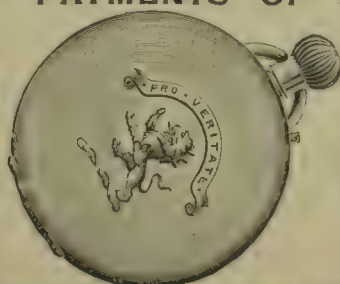
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BENGER'S FOOD is sold in TINS
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"Sir, Please forward
to Balmoral Castle one
dozen 24. Gd. Tins of
BENGER'S FOOD for
H.M. THE EM-
PEROR OF RUSSIA,
addressed to Mrs.
Coster. We have
received the box
ordered from
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truly, F. COSTER."

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Polish**

**THE
HOUSEWIFE'S
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For Cleaning and Polishing Metal Work, because it does not injure the skin of the user. It is also cheaper than any other Polish in the Market. It goes further, does more work, and is absolutely reliable. *Sold Everywhere.*

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BOW, LONDON, E., AND STOCKTON-ON-TEES.

£200 to his agent, R. W. Wordsworth; an annuity of £100 to his house-steward, Edmund Hawkins, and legacies to servants. The residue of his real and personal estate he leaves to his son Lord Mansers.

The will (dated Jan. 10, 1894) of Canon Henry Twells, of Thornleigh, Bournemouth, who died on Jan. 19, was proved on March 7 by Colonel Henry Stewart Tompson, the Rev. Reginald Tompson, and Edward Palmer London, the executors, the value of the estate being £85,789. The testator gave £500 to his house-steward, and all his interest in his publications, to his wife, Mrs. Ellen Jane Twells; £5000 each to his brother, the Very Rev. Edward Twells, and his sister, Isabella Twells; £2000 to William Fitzgerald Arbuthnot; £5000, upon trust, for the endowment of St. Augustine's Church, Wimborne Road, Bournemouth; £1000 to the Rev. Henry Twells, M.A.; £500 each to Maria Augusta Meringe and Phyllis Meringe; £1100 each to Colonel Henry Stewart Tompson and the Rev. Reginald Tompson; and legacies to relatives, friends, and servants. All his interest in the premises in Percy Street, Ladell Street, and Gloucester Street he gives to his said brother and sister. The residue of his property he leaves, upon trust, for his wife for life, and then for Reginald, Henry Dalrymple Tompson.

The will (dated March 16, 1897), with a codicil (of Sept. 15, 1898), of Mr. Richard Leo Bevan, J.P., of Brixworth Hall, Northampton, who died on Feb. 12, was

proved on March 10 by David Augustus Bevan and Mildred Frances Cooper Bevan, the daughter, two of the executors, the value of the estate being £57,638. The testator gives £12,000 to his son David Augustus; £10,000 to his son Richard Aubrey Chichester; £10,000, upon trust, for his son Lambton Leo Lorraine; a sum not exceeding £2000 to his daughters, Mildred and Ulrica Marian; £500 to his daughter Ulrica; his furniture and household effects to his daughter Mildred; £5000, upon trust, for his grandson Richard Hugh Lorraine Bevan; £2000 to his grandson Charles David Lorraine Bevan; £1000, upon trust, for his granddaughter Cecily Allix; £300 each to his grandchildren Pavell Jones Mortimer and Lambton Jones Mortimer; and legacies to servants. He devised Brixworth Hall to his daughters Mildred and Ulrica, as joint tenants. The residue of his property he leaves, in equal shares, to his said two daughters.

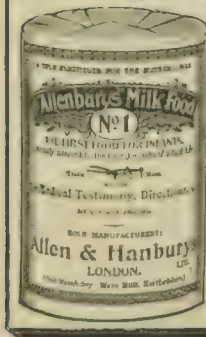
The will, dated Dec. 29, 1882, of Sir Henry Moore-Brownrigg third Baronet, of White Waltham, Maidenhead, who died on Jan. 28, was proved on March 8 by Dame Ada Cecily Georgiana Brownrigg, the widow and sole executrix, the value of the estate being £55,136. The testator leaves all his real and personal estate to his wife.

The will (dated July 11, 1893) of Mr. Edward Roche, of The Lodge, Gibson's Hill, Norwood, who died on Jan. 11, was proved on Feb. 27 by Mrs. Ellen Cliff Roche, the widow, Eleazar Birch Roche, the nephew, and Harry Pearce Gould, three of the executors, the value of the

estate being £54,438. The testator bequeaths £500 each to the British and Foreign Bible Society, the London Missionary Society, the London City Mission, the China Inland Mission, and the London Homoeopathic Hospital to endow a bed; £1000 each to his brother James Walter Roche, and to his nephew John William Harding; £500 each to his executors; and £200 per annum to Helen Elizabeth Holland, during the life of her mother, Mrs. Roche. The residue of his property he leaves, upon trust, for his wife, during her life or widowhood, or of one moiety thereof in the event of her remarriage. Subject thereto, he gives one fifth of his estate to his adopted daughter, Helen Elizabeth Holland, and four fifths between nine nephews and nieces and the three children of a deceased niece.

The will (dated July 28, 1897) of Mr. Richard Dalbridge Blackmore of Gower House, Teddington, the author of "Lorna Doone," who died on Jan. 20, was proved on March 7 by Eva Pinto Leite, the niece and sole executrix, the value of the estate being £16,963. Under the provisions of the will of his father bequeaths £2000 to his nephew John Samuel Champion Davis and his niece Marill Farnthorpe. He gives £100 to his nephew Mansel Pinto Leite; £2000 stock of the Anglo-American Telegraph Company to his niece Adalgisa; two fields at Teddington, upon trust, for his nieces Eva and Adalgisa; and his small estate at Ley Farm, Devon, to his said nephew J. S. C. Davis. The residue of his property he leaves, upon trust, for his niece Eva.

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A PROGRESSIVE DIETARY, unique in providing nourishment suited to the growing digestive powers of young Infants from birth upwards, and free from dangerous germs.

The "Allenburys" Milk Food No. 1

Specially adapted to the first three months of life.

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Similarly adapted to the second three months of life.

The "Allenburys" Malted Food No. 3

For Infants over six months of age.

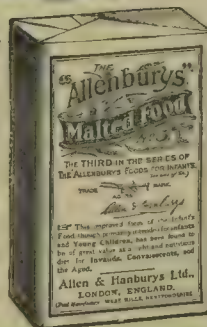
No. 3 Food is also specially recommended for Convalescents, Invalids, the Aged, and all requiring a light and easily digested diet. The London Medical Record writes of it that—"No better Food exists."

Samples and descriptive pamphlet free.

Complete Foods, needing the addition of hot water only.

To be prepared for use by the addition of COW'S MILK, according to the directions given.

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of CHEAP GERMAN air-tubes fitted to genuine outer covers of

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DOUBTFUL TYRES REPORTED ON AT ANY OF OUR DEPOTS.

NO CHARGE.

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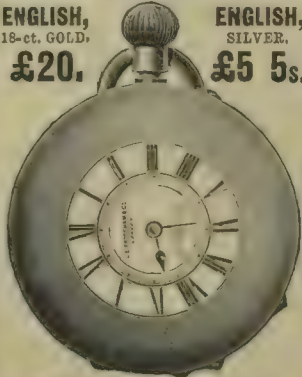
The most expensive rubber made is employed in GENUINE Dunlop air-tubes.

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18-ct. GOLD,
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G. E. FRODSHAM & CO., Chronometer, Watch, and Clock Manufacturers to Her Majesty the Queen, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, the Lord of the Admiralty, the Indian and Colonial Governments, the Royal Observatory, the Chinese Maritime Customs, &c., &c.

This celebrated firm, whose business extends back to 1750 (over 150 years ago), when it was first started by William Frodsham, has a world-wide reputation for the excellence of the Watches supplied by them, which are of the finest workmanship and finish. With the aid of machinery and modern appliances Watches can now be manufactured at much less cost than heretofore; and Messrs. G. E. Frodsham & Co. can now supply first-class English Watches in Crystal, Full or Demi Hunting (18-ct. case), at £20, or similar movements in Sterling Silver Cases, at £5 5s. (see illustration). It is well known that the fact of a watch having Frodsham's name upon it enhances its value about 20 per cent. All other kinds of Watches up to £20 can be found in the fully illustrated and descriptive Catalogue, which will be sent post free upon application by their Sole Agents—

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DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE—The Right Hon. Earl Russell commends it to the public as the best remedy for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Consumption, &c. It has received information of its service in the treatment of Cholera, Dysentery, &c. See the "Lancet," Dec. 21, 1883.

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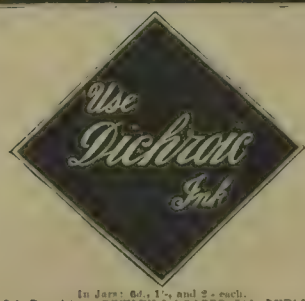
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ECCLESIASTICAL NOTES.

There is a sharp conflict between the Archbishop of York and Mr. Ommanney, of Sheffield. The Archbishop has informed Mr. Ommanney that he cannot in future attend any service in his church, and will consider it necessary to examine any candidates for confirmation presented by Mr. Ommanney. Mr. Ommanney replies that he will not present any candidates, and that he will admit them to the altar as soon as they are ready and desirous to be confirmed. He says it is intolerable that he should be "publicly stigmatised as the one priest in Sheffield who is unfit to be entrusted with the duty of preparing children and people for confirmation."

The appointment of the Rev. F. J. Chavasse to the see of Liverpool has been received with satisfaction on all sides. The *Record* says the appointment is the best that has been made for many years; and the *Church Times* says that "unless the fulfilment belies the promise, his episcopate should be marked by a quickening of Church life in a diocese which has yet to be made." It goes on, however,

to inform Mr. Chavasse that he cannot succeed if he is distinctly Evangelical, and that he must prove himself a true Catholic prelate. The new Bishop will have before him the difficult task of defining his relations with the Liverpool Evangelicals and their Bill. There is the sternest determination on the part of many to see that drastic legislation is passed in the Protestant interest.

There is every sign that the Church controversy will soon be fiercer than ever. The Evangelicals are asking when the Reservation Opinion is to be issued. It is suggested that the Archbishops mean to do nothing or are silent because they wish to keep the year free from controversy.

The National Council of Evangelical Free Churches was this year held at Sheffield, and was considered very successful, though no special incident marked the proceedings. The Rev. C. H. Kelly, a well-known Wesleyan minister, delivered the Presidential address, and the sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. Mackennal, of Manchester. It is proposed to form a guild for Free Church girls, which

will be partly on the lines of the Girls' Friendly Society. Among those who took part in the proceedings was Mr. Walter Walsh.

Mr. Winston Spencer Churchill has been complaining that the Army chaplains preach badly. It is replied that a priest may be no preacher, but yet an effective minister, capable of consoling the wounded and the dying. However, it must be admitted that there is no reason why effective preachers, capable of doing the other parts of their work well, could not be found. The post of an Army chaplain should be regarded as one of real distinction and influence.

The distress among the clergy in the diocese of Natal is severe. In one case, the clergyman was reduced to accept relief at the rate of a shilling a day, and sixpence for his children.

The congregation of St. Mary's, Johannesburg, expends yearly from £1000 to £5000 on Church work. A statement laid before the Synod of the diocese of Pretoria shows that last year £12,000 was raised for parochial enterprises.—V.



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MR. BENSON'S "RICHARD II." REVIVAL AT THE LYCEUM. There are several obvious merits about all Mr. Benson's Shakspearean revivals—to wit, the painstaking earnestness evidenced in every detail, the laudable absence of anything like extravagant scenery, the enterprise which selects rarely seen plays like "Richard II." For these merits let all due thanks be rendered. Unfortunately, such a lovely lyrical romance as this same "Richard II.," with its haunting verbal music, its pathetic study of human reverses, demands, in addition, from its interpreters a vivid imagination and a feeling for poetry. It is just the beauty of Richard's person and Richard's speech which heightens the tragedy of this "wild graceful creature's fate," and, alas! it is just the poetry of the character and the melody of the language which are missing in the Lyceum rendering. Mr. Benson may succeed in presenting the externals of the man, but with his lack of feminine tenderness and charm, his hard, sing-song voice, and his slow and faulty elocution, he never suggests in his craven impersonation the King of Shakspeare's fancy and Shakspeare's verse. His supporters, too, seem infected with the same weakness. Vigorous as are the Bolingbroke and Mowbray of Mr. Rodney and Mr. Asche, sympathetic as is the Queen of Miss Brayton, rhetorically satisfying as is the

Gaunt of Mr. Warburton, none of these players show any imaginative fervour, none tackle the blank-verse line without effort, none avoid a rather exasperating and disillusioning deliberation. Oh, for a quickening of the pace of all modern Shakspearean acting!

THE PRINCESS'S REVIVAL OF "IT'S NEVER TOO LATE TO MEND."

The comic relief furnished by Jacky, an alleged Australian aboriginal, the humanitarian rhetoric spouted by Mr. Eden as the prison chaplain, the sensational conspiracy against true love carried out by Mr. Meadows and his villainous attorney, the lime-lit and irritating pathos of the boy criminal Joseph's death, to say nothing of the glaringly obvious division of the play into two acts of melodrama and two acts of farce—all this seems so astonishingly naïve and old-fashioned in the present year of grace as to render it quite impossible for any modern playgoer to take Charles Reade's famous drama very seriously. Still, Mr. Charles Warner does something to render tolerable this new Princess's revival. He is natural and sincere in every scene of "It's Never too Late to Mend."

"NURSE," AT THE GLOBE.

It is a quaint idea which Miss Clo Graves exploits in her latest farce, "Nurse," now playing at the Globe Theatre.

Herein is a young prodigal, in the rudest health, made to imagine himself seriously ill, cut off by his wily old physician from such pet vices as drink, tobacco, cards, and giddy society, and left with no companion but his pert and kindly little nurse, who proves to be the girl his rich aunt has long desired him to marry. But this time the ingenious playwright has not troubled herself to be original in her treatments; she has been content merely to copy the mechanical devices and the salacious dialogue of old-style French vaudeville. Thus her convalescent hero entertains a party of visitors on the sly, and among them is a very complacent grass-widow, who encourages love-making that is not devoid of innuendo. Instead of innumerable doors, Miss Graves employs fire-escapes, food-lifts, ice-safes, landing-windows, and roof-ladders for the entrances and exits of her characters, and so she leads them the usual game of hurry and scramble amid scenes of the maddest horseplay and conversation that may be piquant but is not too delicate. Still, the fun keeps pretty fast and furious till nearly the end of the play, and the boyish high spirits of Mr. Sydney Brough as the sham invalid and the insinuating archness of Miss Lottie Venne as the nurse, not to mention the droll melancholy of Mr. Mark Kinghorne as a very serious valet, are throughout highly diverting.

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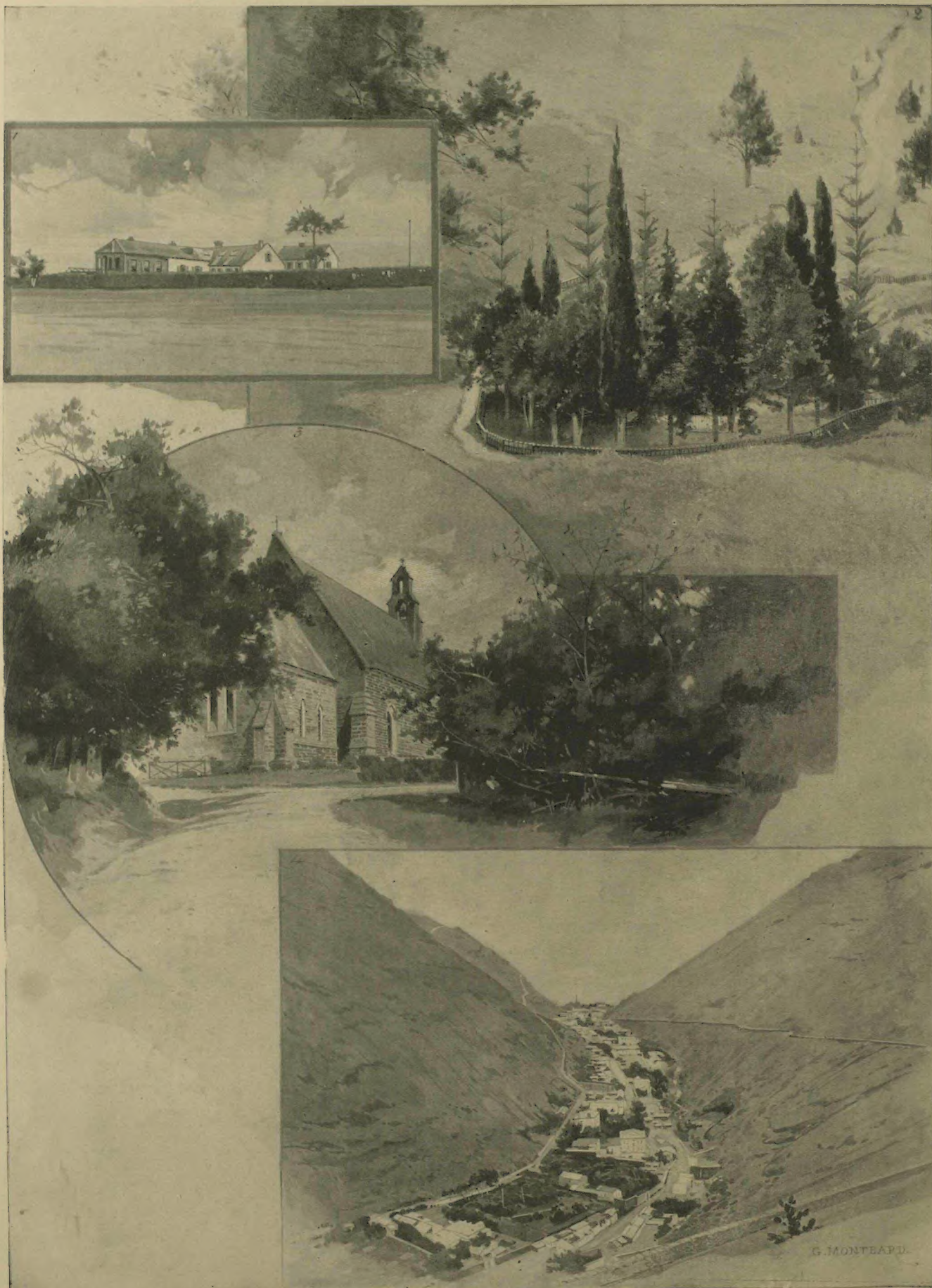


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